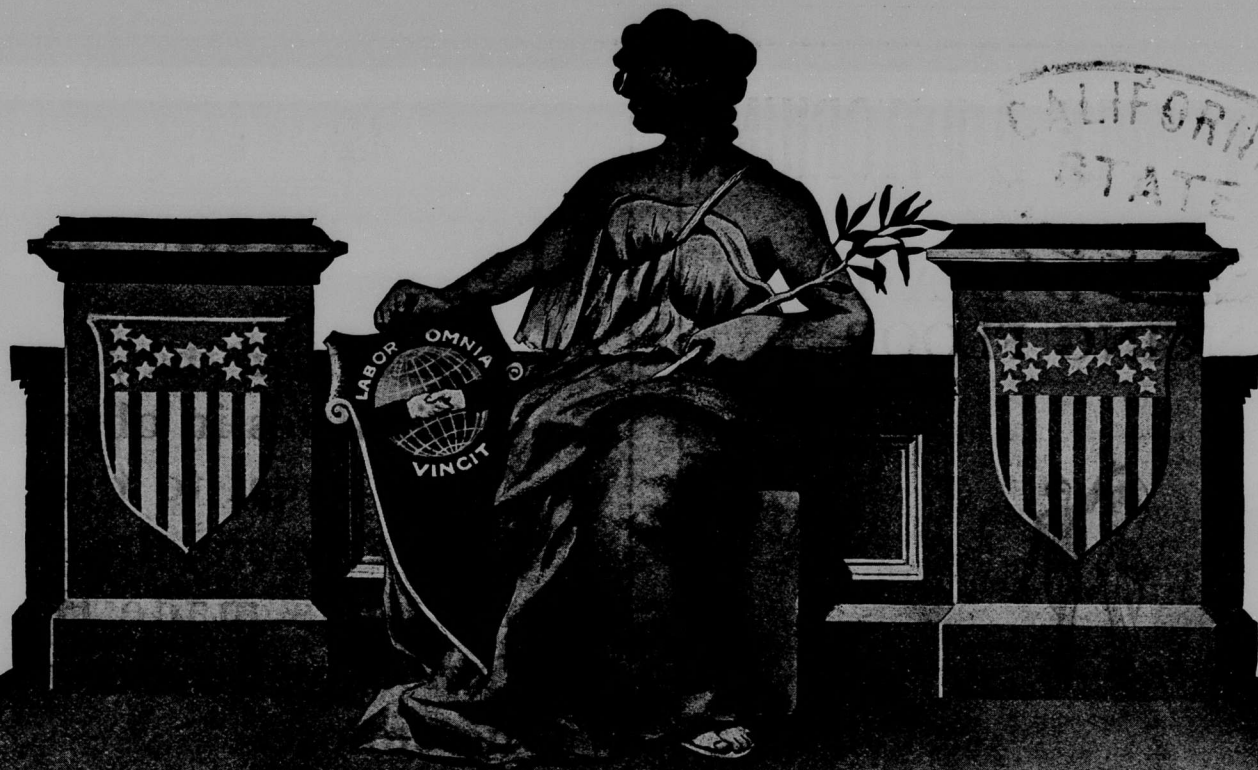


92 351.03  
L1

CALIFORNIA  
STATE



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 28, 1917.

THE IRON TRADES STRIKE.  
PRICES, INCOME AND WAGES.  
EVOLVING BANTAMS FROM MEN.  
STREET CAR SITUATION.  
WHO IS WHO?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
CALIFORNIA

NEW CALIFORNIA  
LABOR

# LABOR TEMPLE AUDITORIUM

A N I D E A L  
DANCING FLOOR



This splendid Auditorium can now be Rented for \$20 per night, or for \$25 including Banquet Hall.

Sixteenth and Capp Sts.

# WHEN THE TOY SEASON OPENS

Remember that, despite difficulties in obtaining Toys equal to those of former years, the slogan that has made Hale's famous will apply just as heretofore:

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS  
FOR TOYS

WALTER N.  
**BRUNT**  
PRINTING  
PUBLISHING, BADGES,  
LAPEL BUTTONS, REGALIA  
SOUVENIRS

**SPECIALTY  
PRINTING**

Invitations, Menus  
Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

**880 MISSION ST.**  
NEAR FIFTH SAN FRANCISCO

# The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of  
San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and  
Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Cor-  
ner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner  
Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30, 1917.

Assets .....	\$64,566,296.79
Deposits .....	61,281,126.63
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,170.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717



## The Iron Trades Strike

Events have moved rather rapidly in iron trades circles about the bay during the past two weeks, conferences looking to an adjustment of the differences between the unions and the employers having been held every day, and sometimes three times a day, until finally a conclusion was reached and the men have returned to work under a temporary arrangement brought about through the mediation of Gavin McNab, who was named mediator by President Wilson late last week.

After numerous conferences a basis of temporary adjustment was arrived at last Sunday evening. On Monday evening the Iron Trades Council received the report of its conference committee composed of R. W. Burton, M. J. McGuire and Pierre Flaherty, approved it and recommended its acceptance by the individual unions, urging prompt action by them. By Wednesday evening all of the twenty-five affiliated unions had held meetings and taken a secret ballot on the proposition. While none of the organizations was entirely satisfied with the provisions of the temporary agreement, all except the boiler-makers, voted to return to work in accordance with the recommendation of the Iron Trades Council, the hope being entertained that the final adjustment would be more satisfactory to those who felt aggrieved.

Under the agreement reached at the conferences the following increases are to take effect at once, other differences to be adjusted at a later date:

Twenty per cent increase for all men receiving \$4.25 a day, or less.

Twelve and one-half per cent increase for men receiving over \$4.25 a day.

Ten per cent increase for men receiving \$5 a day.

No increase to men receiving over \$6 a day in any case.

Double time for all overtime after 11 o'clock at night.

The thing which influenced the men to accept the temporary agreement and return to work before their demands had been satisfied was the fact that about \$150,000,000 of government shipbuilding work was involved in the controversy and the men did not desire to retard the completion of the work or hamper the government in the prosecution of the war.

At the final conference Sunday there were present Gavin McNab and Mortimer Fleishhacker, conciliators representing President Wilson; James L. Ackerson, representing Admiral Capps, manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Captain A. F. Pillsbury, district officer, representing the United States Shipping Board; W. F. Boyce, representing Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor; R. W. Burton, Pierre Flaherty and M. J. McGuire, conference committee for the Iron Trades Council, and A. S. Gunn, O. H. Fischer and E. J. Fowler, conference committee for the employers.

At the meeting of the Iron Trades Council held on Wednesday for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the individual affiliated unions on the proposition it was determined that work should be resumed at the earliest possible time, Friday morning being fixed.

It will be noted that the agreement provides for increases in pay for the poorer paid men in the plants, while the highly skilled and better paid men get but little, and in some instances absolutely nothing. The conference committee, made up of skilled mechanics, insisted upon increases for the common laborers and unskilled workers as an absolute necessity under present living conditions and the Government representatives saw the merit in their demands and urged compliance on the part of the employers.

There is in this controversy and its adjustment much food

for thought on the part of those who always accuse the organized workers of greed and selfishness. It was a splendid display of brotherhood and unselfishness by the highly skilled iron trades mechanics. They sacrificed their own interests in order to help their less powerful brothers. They could have held out and eventually gained every one of their demands, but they placed the needs of their country and their fellow workers above their own desires. No better proof could be furnished as to the desire of the organized worker to lift all up with him. He is naturally a most unselfish individual, willing to make sacrifices in the interest of the many.

The temporary agreement in full follows:

"That the parties hereto agree to recommend to organizations represented by them and urge the adoption of the following:

"That work shall be resumed on September 28, 1917, by the members of the various unions of the Iron Trades Council.

"All conditions as expressed in the various agreements binding the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association and the Iron Trades Council, and which agreement expired on September 15, 1917, shall continue, with the exception of the wage schedule, which shall be modified to read as follows:

"Wages up to and including \$4.25 per day shall be increased 20 per cent; wages from \$4.26 per day, up to and including \$5, shall be increased 12½ per cent; wages from \$5 per day, up to and including a point where such increase shall not bring the wages above \$6, shall be increased 10 per cent.

"It is understood that the increased scale adopted shall not create any advance which shall bring about a higher wage than \$6 per day. It is understood that the object in agreeing to this advance in wages at this time is purely patriotic on both sides and in order that the needs of the Government in time of war shall not be hampered. Furthermore, it is understood that there shall be no discrimination used against any firm which may be supplying material or against material, machinery or any other apparatus or supplies, which may have been or which may be ordered in connection with the needs of conducting the business of the parties involved.

"Eight hours shall constitute a day's work and all overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for the first three hours after regular quitting time. Double time shall be paid for all time over eleven hours a day, but this shall not apply where more than one shift is required.

"Employees shall be paid on some regular and definite day of each week and no more than one week's pay held back. Employees discontinuing their work voluntarily or by virtue of being laid off or discharged shall be paid all wages due them within twenty-four hours, excepting on Sunday or holidays, when wages due will be paid on the day following such Sunday or holiday.

"All the foregoing shall be binding until such time and thirty days thereafter as the wage adjustment board shall render its decision in settling conditions.

"When the Government decision is rendered and has been accepted by both parties hereto it is agreed and understood that such decision shall be retroactive and apply to all wages paid on and after the date on which the men affected shall return to work.

"This agreement shall be approved and ratified in writing within three days from date by the California Metal Trades Association, the California Foundrymen's Association, and the Iron Trades Council."



## PRICES, INCOME AND WAGES.

By Richard Caverly.

Index figures published in the April Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that even in the field of organized labor there has not been a large raise in wages compared to the raise in the cost of living. The Review says:

The index numbers appear in the following table, where it will be seen that, while wage rates have increased materially and hours of labor have slightly decreased since 1907, the retail prices of food have advanced to a much greater extent, especially in 1916, thus reducing the purchasing power of wages.

In the general field of organized labor between 1912 and 1917 an estimate that wages had increased 18 per cent would be an extravagant one. I have found no estimate as high as that. The Review of Labor Statistics for April, 1917, says that wages increased nine points from 1912 to 1916, while retail food prices went up 20 points.

Let us look at the other side of the shield and see how the cost of living has gone up.

The New York "Times" Annalist of April 23, 1917, publishes a table showing "index numbers" of the increase in the cost of living in the last two years. It explains the table as follows: "The Annalist index number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of 25 food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget. Here are the figures:

For April 24, 1915, index number is 154.

For April 22, 1916, index number is 166.

For April 21, 1917, index number is 270.

In other words, the 25 most common and necessary articles of family use have almost doubled in price in the last two years.

A few days ago the Old Dutch Market Co. (Inc.), of Washington, D. C., which operates a large string of stores, selling meats, canned goods, eggs, vegetables, etc., published a comparison of prices in April, 1914, and April 1917. It deals in all with 60 table necessities. The average increase on all items listed is 85.32 per cent during that period.

As a corollary to this we have the report issued on April 26th, of the food committee appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. "Interesting figures were obtained," says the committee, "from the proprietors of some of the smaller stores, whose business is with the poorer people. They show clearly that the poor have been compelled to resort to the strictest economy in order to provide food on account of high prices. Their purchases are of the cheapest possible articles and in smaller quantities than heretofore. The sale of ordinary cuts of meat in this class of stores seems to have been discontinued, and the meat now purchased consists of hog livers, hog kidneys, neck bones, etc."

Following the food riots in New York, Miss Helen M. Todd was appointed to make an investigation of the effect on school children of the high cost of food. She reported last week that in the poorer districts diet has been so cut down that the children's scholarship has suffered materially through malnutrition, and that public-school teachers complain that the children are unable to maintain their grades.

The Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for April, 1917, tells the same story. In the four years from February 15, 1913, to February 15, 1917, flour increased in price 69 per cent, eggs 61, potatoes 224.

As to coal, the "Black Diamond Magazine" and the "Coal Trade Journal" show that the average retail price of anthracite range coal in New York was \$5.00 a ton in January, 1915, and \$8.75 a ton in January, 1917. Soft coal at the mines was from \$0.80 to \$1.65 a ton in December, 1914, and from \$4.75 to \$6.50 a ton in January, 1917; this in the face of yearly increasing output.

Take one particular item—shoes. I could give you quite definite statistics on shoes. I will quote from the "Shoe Retailer," the leading periodical on the shoe trade. Its issue of March 24th contains a symposium on the subject from leading manufacturers throughout the country. I will hand in a copy of excerpts from it. James Coward, of the great retail store of New York, says: "A staple shoe that we sold at \$3.95 two years ago sells today for \$6.50." Mr. Coward said that the increase in price within the next year would be even greater and would begin to climb at once.

Where, then, has the Nation's prosperity gone since the world-war began—into whose pockets?

The following figures, selected almost at random from the great list of industrial corporations that have profited by war times may suggest answers to the above questions.

(Figures shown are the net profits earned for the stockholders, after deducting cost of materials, labor, depreciation, overhead, interest and all other charges. All figures are official, having been taken from the companies' annual reports.)

Corporations	1916	1913
American Can Co.	7,962,982	4,376,173
American Smelting & Refining Co.	23,252,248	9,756,540
American Hyde & Leather Co.	1,643,266	475,518
American Beet Sugar Co.	2,445,189	881,055
American Locomotive Co.	10,769,429	6,185,306
American Steel Foundries Co.	3,418,057	1,033,592
American Woolen Co.	5,863,819	1,179,791
American Writing Paper Co.	2,524,378	229,190
Armour & Co.	20,100,000	6,028,197
Atlas Powder Co.	2,939,790	322,838
Baldwin Locomotive Co.	5,982,517	4,017,800
Bethlehem Steel Corporation	43,593,968	5,122,703
Barrett Co. (American Coal Products Co.)	4,247,858	1,835,811
Brown Shoe Co.	1,467,757	710,464
Central Leather Co.	15,489,201	4,386,345
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	2,201,171	1,727,192
Crucible Steel Co.	13,223,655	4,905,886
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	8,235,113	356,887
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.	82,107,693	4,582,075
General Chemical Co.	12,286,826	2,809,442
Hercules Powder Co.	16,658,873	1,017,212
International Agricultural Corporation	1,279,832	161,493
International Nickel Co.	11,748,279	5,009,120
Lackawanna Steel Co.	12,218,234	2,755,883
Morris & Co. (packers)	3,832,213	1,916,997
National Enameling & Stamping Co.	2,417,803	761,274
New York Air Brake Co.	8,214,962	654,512
Phelps Dodge Corporation	21,974,263	7,907,710
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	4,564,068	1,193,669
Railway Steel Spring Co.	3,710,805	1,121,660
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	14,789,163	3,101,300
Sloss Sheffield Iron & Steel Co.	1,912,624	678,466
Swift & Co.	20,465,000	9,250,000
Texas (Oil) Co.	13,898,861	6,063,123
United States Steel Corporation	271,531,730	81,216,985
United States Cast Iron Pipe Co.	1,308,641	564,427
United Fruit Co.	11,943,151	5,315,631
United States Industrial Alcohol Co.	4,884,587	652,358
United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.	8,898,464	3,585,588
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	9,396,103	5,255,259
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	9,666,789	3,164,032
Wilson & Co. (packers)	4,913,873	1,364,215

Taking 24 of the principal companies listed above and comparing their earnings in 1914 and 1916, we find in these two years an increase of 500 per cent and these increases may be expected to continue. For instance, the steel corporation's last quarter's earnings, just published, would indicate that, for if the percentage is maintained for the whole year, the net sum, applicable to dividends for 1917 should be about \$450,000,000.

Comparing the increased earnings and the increased stock values of two of these corporations, we get a still more concrete idea of the increased wealth which offers the country a ready source of war taxation:

United States Steel Corporation:—	
Net earnings, 1914	\$ 23,496,768
Net earnings, 1916	271,531,730

Increase	\$248,034,962
Average market value of outstanding stock in 1914	\$682,648,282
Average market value of outstanding stock in 1916	961,181,378

Increase	\$278,533,096
Bethlehem Steel Corporation:—	
Net earnings, 1914	\$ 5,590,020
Net earnings, 1916	43,593,968

Increase	\$38,003,948
Average market value of outstanding stock in 1914	\$17,536,690
Average market value of outstanding stock in 1916	106,112,130

Increase	\$88,575,440
----------	--------------

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager  
**UNION FLORIST**  
 Formerly of 25 Fourth Street  
 Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices  
 Orders Promptly Attended to  
 3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices  
Always  
Reasonable  
—  
Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - } San Francisco  
 181 Post Street - - - }  
 1221 Broadway - - - } Oakland  
 We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

VISIT THE

## English Cottage

Just Completed on Our  
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that  
will look well, wear well and give years  
of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK



**S. N. WOOD & CO**  
 MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Union Made Clothes  
for Union Men

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**  
 UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding  
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
printing, it is not a Union Concern.



**EVOLVING BANTAMS FROM MEN.**

Andrew Furuseth's Labor Day message deals with the penalty which follows a violation of Nature's laws:

"Labor Day is the day specifically set aside for and dedicated to the better understanding of labor—of its importance to humanity; its fundamental necessity; that it must be honored and practiced in order that humanity may live. Life demands labor—healthy, natural labor, suitable to age and sex. All our hopes, all our struggles must be directed toward producing conditions which shall make such labor possible. Labor Day emphasizes this necessity anew.

"There can be no real life without labor. Men or animals who shun labor become parasites. They remain undeveloped, incomplete, helpless. When deprived of their filched sustenance they perish. Labor is indispensable to the health and development not only of the individual, but of the race. Where life is easy, development is either arrested or very slow. Deformity of body or mind frequently results from labor power unused, misdirected or overstrained. Labor power must be used. There must be effort and activity or the faculties decay; but it must be natural activity, such as will preserve and further develop body and mind. Activity of this character is possible only to freedom.

"The so-called historical period of humanity has apparently failed to further the evolution of man. His body is no stronger, more supple or enduring than at its beginning. His senses, there are excellent reasons for believing, have decayed rather than developed. We are told that Europeans of the stone age were at least our equals in physical development, and that their heads contained a brain at least equal to ours in weight. These people lived and had developed by hunting.

"There is no life so free as that of the hunter—free to follow impulse, to struggle, to move about, to measure strength and wit against obstacles of all kinds. Only those of the greatest courage, endurance and skill survive; the deficient die early and leave few offspring. The hunting period was the development period of humanity. The hunt furnished all the conditions essential to development. It necessarily developed keenness of judgment and caution, strength of muscle and swiftness of motion, because upon those qualities life depended. It was a life which set its indelible mark upon man, for man is a hunter still, though he stalks a different game.

"The male trailed the game and finally brought it home. Cave or hut, it was still his home. For it he hunted; in defense of it he fought and died. He provided for the women and children and defended them. That was his labor. The woman was, first of all, a mother to her children. She fed them from her breast in infancy; she prepared food from the game brought home—food, and to some extent clothing for herself, the children and the man. The children, in play, learned the labor which was later to be theirs. There was an honest division of labor, each doing that for which nature best fitted them. Thus they labored and lived and developed, and from this free life has come all that humanity really is or has in physical perfection and mental endowment. Man may have learned many new ways of using his faculties, but the faculties are the same. There is polish, but it brightens the same metal.

"In the early period of agricultural development, while freedom remained, while the work was diversified and in the open, man retained his vigor of body and mind and lost none of his strength. He managed to preserve his stature and strength even during the period of serfdom. It was commonly admitted that none but an

Englishman could bend the bow of an Englishman.

"The male was still the provider for the family. The female was still first of all the mother, second, the preparer of food and clothing. While the man's work was in the open and diversified, and the woman's work was in the home, where she could rest when necessary and pass from one task to another—in itself a rest—the race kept fairly healthy. The hours were long and the labor exhausting in the summer, in seed and harvest time, but the hours of labor in the winter were short and brought recuperation.

"This balance between labor and rest was maintained until cheap artificial light was invented. With artificial light and machine manufacture humanity entered the present. Now the male has very largely ceased to be the sole provider for the home. We now have the family wage. Man cannot, with all his hours of labor, earn sufficient to take care of a family. Marriages are becoming less numerous and are entered into later in life, very often not at all. Promiscuity, abandoned early in the hunting period, and pairing marriages, abandoned at the close of barbarism as unhealthy and destructive of life, are returning.

"Boys and girls who should be in school and on the playground, or in pride and play helping father or mother with their work, are sent into the factory, where the boy is stunted tending a machine and the girl is robbed, first of that girlishness of mind that later makes the real woman, then of the physical development and strength that alone can make a vigorous mother. She is compelled by conditions to continue in the factory until married, and then still on and on until she becomes a mother, often remaining, doing the same thing over and over, while every bone and muscle is aching from fatigue, until taken with 'labor pains.'

"Before she has recovered her strength we send the mother back to the factory and her child to a day nursery, where it sucks cow's milk from a bottle. The mother becomes ill because she cannot give the child its natural food; without it, the child sickens or dies. This process is repeated over and over until the race is crippled and healthy human life threatens to become non-existent.

"The English were the first people to be driven into this life. They were five feet nine, with forty-five inch chests, when their factory life began. In the factory districts they are now more often five feet two, with thirty-five inch chests. They are given the hideously descriptive name of bantams, and are organized into bantam battalions and sent to defend the factories which, by reversing the processes of evolution, robbed them of the health, strength and stamina which were theirs by divine right.

"And still we turn deaf ears to the lessons taught by science, by experience, by religion. And still the deforming, life-destroying business goes merrily on. And the end is not yet. For we cannot persistently violate Nature's laws and remain in health. We cannot persistently compel a woman to live an unnatural life and have a healthy people. Woman is the race."

One of the cardinal virtues is timeliness. My neighbor, the carriage maker, all summer is making sleighs, and all winter is making light, gay gigs and chariots for June and August; and so, on the first days of the new season, is ready with his carriage, which is itself an invitation. And the putting the letter into the post one minute before the mail bag is closed is a great triumph over fate. And in all one's affairs the sense of being ready and up with the hour imparts to a man's countenance and demeanor a wonderful air of leisure and success.—Emerson's Journal.

**ADVANCE FALL STYLES**

Now showing the largest line of Suitings and Overcoatings for Fall wear to be had in the City.

POPULAR PRICES  
**\$30.00 and upwards**



**Kelleher & Browne**  
The Irish Tailors

716 Market St.

at 3rd and Kearny

**NEW MISSION THEATRE**

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

SUNDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY  
VIVIAN MARTIN and SESSUE HAYAKAWA  
in "FORBIDDEN PATHS"  
Also—Triangle Keystone Comedy —Also  
"THE PAWNBROKER'S HEART"

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY  
DOUBLE PROGRAM  
FANNY WARD  
in "THE CRYSTAL GAZER"  
Also—REGINA BADET —Also  
and ALBERT SIGNER  
in "ATONEMENT"

FRIDAY and SATURDAY  
ANN PENNINGTON  
in "THE LITTLE SOLDIER GIRL"  
Also—Hearst Pathe News; Paramount Pictograph  
and Comic Cartoon; Motoy Comedy for the  
Kiddies.

**SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents  
CARHARTT OVERALLS

**Herman's Hats**

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St.

at Twentieth

**CARHARTT OVERALLS**

FIRST IN THE  
HEARTS OF TRUE  
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco



**WHO WANTS MILITARISM?**

The peace-at-any price shouters tell us that support of the war is support of militarism.

They tell us militarism is hideous.

They tell us America is not a militarist nation and must not become one.

They tell us America is a land of peace and a land of quiet industry.

They do not tell us anything that is new to us.

We know America is a land devoted to the ideals of peace.

We know Americans detest militarism.

And we are determined that we shall never have militarism.

That is why we have got to defeat German militarism.

If German militarism and autocracy win this war, America will be compelled in sheer self defense to create such a military establishment, both on land and on sea, as we have never dreamed of.

We will have to do that because if we do not do that Germany will come to our shores and run riot over our land.

Militarism can be killed only by killing it now. Germany is a militarist nation bent on conquest. Every move of Germany is a move toward conquest. Every plan of the German government is made on a war map.

America has got to crush the militarism of Germany in order to escape militarism at home.

Every ideal of America is an ideal of peace and democracy. Such ideals must perish, or at least be held in check, if America has to submit to the burden of militarism as protection against German lust.

The peace-at-any-pricers would head America straight for militarism.

They would have America stop now and grant peace to Germany that she might again take up the task of building a mighty military machine for world conquest—that the mittel Eüropa scheme might expand into a steel hedged belt around the world.

They would have liberty surrender to tyranny; democracy humbly salute the brutality of autocracy.

That shall not be; that must not and will not be.

The American people set their faces like flint against it.

And the labor movement, ever bound heart and soul to the age-long struggle for democracy is and must remain a part of this great struggle; is and must remain a great contributing factor to the strength of America in its war for democracy.

Labor will remain true to its cause, labor will not be deceived, labor will battle nobly on with America to make the world safe for democracy.

Labor knows the right and will give the last ounce of its strength in defense of the right!

**SHOP MEN RAISE WAGES.**

Nearly 4000 shop men employed by the Boston and Maine Railroad have raised wages after a short strike. The men asked for a flat increase of 8 cents an hour. The settlement provides that rates will be advanced 5 cents an hour and the disputed 3 cents submitted to arbitration.

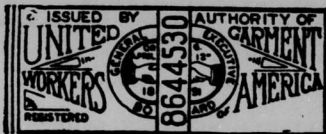
**DEBATING LEAGUE FOR THE SCHOOLS.**

Now the grammar school boy and girl are to have a chance to acquire skill in public speaking.

Its debating league for the high schools having proved a great success, the University of California Extension Division is now going to form a "Junior Section" of the Interscholastic Public Speaking League of California. Pupils in the elementary and intermediate schools may now compete for the State championship in debates and in essay-writing contests. Any school which wishes to enter must write before October 27, 1917, to the Bureau of Public Discussion, in care of the University Extension Division, at the University of California. All contestants in the Junior Section must be below the age of fifteen. Each school is to choose its best speaker and best essay writer by any method the school may work out. The State will be divided into eighteen divisions, consisting of from one to six counties each. After a series of preliminary contests, a final debating contest will be held at the University. The University will defray the expenses of the speakers participating in this final contest for the State debating championship.

The contestants for the State championship in the essay contest may write on any phase of any of the following subjects: (1) "What can the American Boy or Girl do to Help the United States to Win the War?" (2) "Impressions Gained from a Study of the Life of an American Hero"; (3) "An Account of Some Personal Experience"; (4) "My Favorite Sport."

An ignorant man is a merciless critic.



Shirts  
Night Shirts  
Pajamas  
Collars  
Overalls



Underwear  
Union Suits  
Socks



Dress  
and  
Work  
Gloves



Neckwear  
Suspenders  
Garters  
Armbands



Belts  
Suit Cases  
Bags

# THE UNION STORE OF THE U.S.A.

## Union Label Shirts From Our Factory That Save You One-Third is Worth While

When you can buy the Best Merchandise  
in America combined with the Union Label

## Why Not? The Answer is

# Eagleson's OF COURSE

1118 MARKET ST., Opposite 7th St.

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO

Ask for the Clerk's Union Card Everywhere



**DEVELOPMENT IN CARMEN'S STRIKE.**

The seventh week of the strike of the platform men of the United Railroads has been marked by encouraging developments which convince those in charge of the situation that victory is close at hand for the striking carmen.

Indications are that the city of San Francisco will purchase the United Railroads property at the earliest possible moment, which will mean a satisfactory and permanent solution of the transportation problem of San Francisco.

While the necessary legal machinery is being set in motion to give the city absolute control of the United Railroads, city officials, labor leaders and some of the most prominent citizens of San Francisco are working day and night to get the striking platform men back on the cars of the United Railroads as union men, with an eight-hour day and a daily wage of \$3.50, and at this writing it looks as if success will crown the efforts of these men.

Before the city can take over the United Railroads it will be necessary to submit a charter amendment to a vote of the people. That means that every element in San Francisco will have to get out and work for the proposed charter amendment.

While organized labor is anxious to see the city own and operate the United Railroads, it is even more anxious to see the platform men back on the job as union men under union conditions and wages. It is only reasonable to suppose that organized labor, its friends and every citizen interested in the welfare of humanity will not work for the charter amendment until the imported strikebreakers have been sent back to the places from which they came and the men now on strike are put back on the cars and paid a decent living wage and accorded recognition of their union.

The United Railroads knows this full well, and as the company is anxious to sell to the city, it is only natural that the company will put no stumbling block in the way of the purchase. The company knows the attitude of organized labor. It knows the influence of the labor movement in this city, and it is only reasonable to suppose that in order to consummate the deal with the city of San Francisco the company will consent to recognize the Carmen's Union, take the men back and pay them a decent living wage for an eight-hour day.

Meantime, while we are waiting and working for a speedy settlement of the strike, with victory for the men, the 1400 members of the Carmen's Union now on strike, with their families, must be taken care of. Seventy-five per cent of the men on strike are married and have large families. The Carmen's Union is paying weekly benefits of \$6 to single men and \$8 to married men. This takes nearly \$7000 a week. In addition, an average of nearly \$1000 a week is used in purchasing groceries and paying rent. Thus far the labor movement has responded nobly to the appeal for aid for the striking carmen. More money is needed and needed at once. The men on strike and their families must be taken care of. It is up to every trade unionist, as well as their friends, to do their share.

To act is easy, to think is hard; to act according to our thought is troublesome. Every beginning is cheerful: the threshold is the place of expectation. The boy stands astonished, his impressions guide him: he learns sportfully, seriousness comes on him by surprise. Imitation is born with us: what should be imitated is not easy to discover. The excellent is rarely found, more rarely valued. The height charms us, the steps to it do not: with the summit in our eye we love to walk along the plain.—Goethe (Carlyle Tr.).

**CITY PRINTING CONTROVERSY.**

At the request of the Allied Printing Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting held Friday evening, September 21, 1917, went on record in support of the printing trades in the city printing controversy, and ordered a letter sent to the Board of Supervisors, which was done, as follows:

"San Francisco, September 22, 1917.

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, City.  
"Dear Sirs: On behalf of the Allied Printing Trades Council and the unions affiliated therewith, and pursuant to instructions of the San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting yesterday, I respectfully urge you to vote for the adoption of the majority report of the Supplies Committee, rejecting the bid of the Neal Publishing Company for city printing.

"Thanking you for your support of the policies of organized labor in the past, and with best wishes, I am,

"Respectfully,

"(Signed) JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary."

In discussing the question on the motion which resulted in the foregoing action, it was reported by a delegate representing Typographical Union No 21, that said union did not approve of the action of its president, George A. Tracy, in sending a communication to the Board of Supervisors in connection with the city printing question.

As reported in these columns last week, this subject-matter was to come up before the Board of Supervisors on Monday, September 24th, on the question of the reconsideration of the vote whereby the minority resolution of Supervisor Gallagher was defeated. This notice of reconsideration was the first proposition on the calendar. Why it was not taken up in its proper order on the calendar is beyond the writer.

Representatives of the Labor Council, Label Section, Printing Pressmen's Union, Press Assistants' Union, and the Allied Printing Trades Council were on hand when said meeting of the Board convened at 2 o'clock p. m. The printing question was not taken up until nearly 6:30 o'clock p. m., and then, on motion of Supervisor Hayden, it was postponed one week, and made a special order of business for 2:30 o'clock p. m., Monday, October 1, 1917.

In speaking on his motion, Supervisor Hayden said in effect that this was an important question; that all of the Supervisors should be given an opportunity to vote on same on account of the close vote expected; and that Supervisor Hilmer (the only absentee member at this time—6:30 o'clock p. m.) had to leave on account of an important dinner engagement.

Said motion to postpone one week received the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Brandon, Hayden, Hocks, Kortick, McLeran, Power, Suhr, Welch, Wolfe—9.

Noes—Supervisors Deasy, Gallagher, Hynes, Lahaney, Mulvihill, Nelson, Nolan, Walsh—8.

Absent—Supervisor Hilmer—1.

All of the Supervisors were present during all of the afternoon, until the departure of Supervisor Hilmer between 5 and 6 p. m.; and, I repeat that why this matter was not taken up and disposed of while all of the Supervisors were present, is beyond me.

FERDINAND BARBRACK.

**WOMEN ARE PAID LESS.**

Women are being substituted for drafted men, and are paid one-half the wages paid men, reports Earl Ferguson, State organizer of the Texas State Federation of Labor.

"Organized labor should use every influence to remedy this evil," says Ferguson, "even to the extent of withdrawing their patronage from firms of this kind."

**CONTROL**

"Control" is a tonic. It is more than a Liver-Tonic—a Stomach Bitters, a Laxative. It controls the vital organs of the body. Its use means: Success, Power and Health.

Only 75c a bottle

At all Drug Stores

**DON'T PATRONIZE THE PRODUCTS OF THE NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**

THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of the following firms who are employing men and women affiliated with the Organized Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.  
The American Biscuit Co.  
The Standard Biscuit Co.  
The Mutual Biscuit Co.  
The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms you are protecting UNION LABOR and HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125  
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

*"Lundstrom"*  
HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE  
First in Quality First in Style

— STORES —

1126 Market  
605 Kearny

2640 Mission  
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

**Fleischmann's Yeast**

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

**CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT**

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco



# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions...\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their  
entire membership, 30 cents a year  
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to  
union's mail lists must come through  
the secretary of each organization.  
Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,  
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917.

Injustice swift, erect and unconfin'd,  
Sweeps the wide earth, and tramples o'er man-  
kind. —Homer.

We are at war in the interest of democracy,  
and another Liberty Bond issue is to be floated  
to prosecute that war. Get ready now to pur-  
chase one of them.

A demand for the union label on purchases is  
a demand for justice for the workers, therefore,  
if you are interested in justice for those who toil  
you will see that the label is on the articles you  
buy. This is a fair statement of the facts, and  
he is a poor excuse for a union man who fails  
to demand the label.

If Germany wins this war the people of the  
world lose. If the people are to win they must  
furnish all the men, the money and the muni-  
tions necessary to overwhelm the Kaiser. A de-  
throned Kaiser will mean an enthroned people  
in Germany, even though the people there are  
still too blind to see the truth.

What a gentle name the newspapers, on the  
suggestion of Lilienthal, gave to the thugs and  
ruffians brought into the city by the United Rail-  
roads to break the strike of the carmen—substi-  
tutes. But whatever the name, they smell as  
foul to decent people. They are a menace to  
the peace and quiet of the city and a stench in  
the nostrils of our people. They should be  
promptly given their choice of leaving the city  
or languishing in jail where they properly be-  
long.

Organized labor in the United States is going  
ahead more rapidly at present than at any other  
time in its history. In truth it is making more  
progress in a single week now than it formerly  
made in years, and this quick action is sure to  
bring in its wake new problems for solution,  
questions which will require the active applica-  
tion of the best brains in the movement, and the  
exercise of forethought and sound judgment on  
the part of the rank and file. The union that is  
building its structure accordingly is a wise union,  
and the one that is ignoring the possibilities of  
the future will be sorry for it. Employers that  
are compelled to yield today to the demands of  
justice will be just as greedy as ever and just  
as anxious to re-establish old conditions when  
the opportunity presents itself in the future.  
Prepare for that time. Be in a position to con-  
vince such men that a backward step means a  
stubborn and costly struggle for them.

## -:- "Who Is Who?" -:-

Just now this city is being criticised and its public officials viciously maligned by about as disgraceful a band of pirates as ever assembled in an American city. This is not a new thing to San Francisco, because we have always had here a few persons who desired to be masters and to make slaves of the many, but they are making more noise at present than on previous occasions because they have employed some persons who possess brains and are willing to prostitute them for pay. In this way it is hoped to mislead the public, but sensible persons who read in the public prints stories that this and that group of citizens has decided to take action to preserve "law and order in this community" simply smile at the hypocrisy of the individuals giving out such stories, and they are always of one class—greedmongers who desire to reap profits at the expense of the workers.

These men, in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, care nothing whatever for law and order, but are bent upon having their own way about municipal affairs.

Trace out their plan of action to its logical conclusion and see if any sensible, justice-loving human being could possibly agree with them. Suppose the workers were as lawless and as selfish as the hypocrites who constitute the membership in these organizations. They, too, would organize to combat the lawlessness of the other side and there would be civil war in the community—and there are more and better men among the workers than in the ranks of the over-fed, over-rested and dissipated pretenders who prate about law and order while they scheme to plunder and rob the general public.

Fortunately, however, the workers are men of brains and decency who really believe in orderly and legal procedure and are willing to leave the enforcement of the law in the hands of the duly constituted authorities. There is, however, a limit to human patience, and if the pharisees attempt to carry out their purpose to forcibly insist upon having their own way in this municipality they need not expect the decent members of San Francisco's population to sit idly by and allow them to go on with their rascality. No red-blooded, justice-loving man would submit to such piracy—and the workers are red-blooded, justice-loving men.

The workers are willing to leave the enforcement of the law to the authorities selected in a legal and systematic manner, but they warn the plunderers to have a care lest they start something they will be unable to finish.

All any honest citizen needs to do to become convinced of the utter lack of good faith on the part of the men who prate about law and order in industrial disputes is to read a roster containing the names of the men who go to make up the membership of the organizations that do nothing but babble and boast and practice deception. These names have become very familiar to the people of San Francisco and none but new-comers and strangers can be deceived by their prattle about law and order. They never stood for law and order and it is not at all likely they ever will. They are not made of the stuff that produces happy, successful, self-governing institutions.

On the other hand, the organized workers have been schooled in self-government, trained to self-imposed discipline and always lead in every move to help their fellow men. They believe in brotherhood. They preach brotherhood. They practice what they preach.

The citizens of San Francisco are not as gullible as the prattlers would have them, and they will not be deceived.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

How, in this wild universe, which storms in on him, infinite, vague, menacing, shall poor man find, say not happiness, but existence and footing to stand upon, if it be not by girding himself together for continual endeavor and endurance? Woe, if in his heart there dwelt no devout faith, if the word "duty" had lost its meaning for him!—Carlyle.

The United Railroads must be losing at least \$15,000 per day just now, and many people are wondering how deep the sack that holds the coin is. There must be a bottom to it, and the striking carmen are determined that the corporation shall either reach the bottom or settle with them on a basis of justice. The latter would be the course pursued by intelligent individuals.

It is humorous to read some of the criticisms of the iron workers who struck for an increase in pay in the daily papers of the State. These sheets accuse the strikers of being unpatriotic and disloyal to the Government, but there is no similar attack upon the employers. Of course the workers should be willing to remain at work and be patriotic even though they and their families starved to death, but a reduction in the fabulous profits being garnered by the employers is out of the question. The plain fact is that all criticism should, in justice, be directed at the employers, who, though they could well afford to pay the increases asked, refused to do so out of purely greedy motives.

"The Optimistic Philosopher" of the Denver "Labor Bulletin" takes this paper to task for printing a letter from M. Mortimer, who gave a picture of conditions in Denver after prohibition. The Denver optimist does not quote Mortimer's statements for the benefit of his readers, but limits his criticism to denunciation and a final fling at San Francisco a la Rev. Paul Smith, the local "pessimist philosopher." Until the writer in the "Bulletin" disproves Mortimer's statements in regard to prices of necessities of life, and wage conditions in Denver, as compared with "wet" San Francisco, we prefer to credit the account of Mr. Mortimer whose reputation for veracity is unimpeached in the reply of the Denver "dry" philosopher.

The Government is in urgent need of a number of qualified men to assist in the work of classifying public lands in the Western States with regard to their value for grazing and raising forage crops. A large appropriation for this work became available in June, and Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, has instructed the United States Geological Survey to expedite this classification in every possible way. The area to be classified in the near future is more than 20,000,000 acres and extends into fifteen States. Appointments to the survey staff are made on certification by the Civil Service Commission. The commission has announced open competitive examinations for the position of junior land classifier, at salaries of \$1,080 and \$1,200 a year, assistant land classifier at salaries of \$1,500 to \$1,800, and classifiers at entrance salaries of \$1,800 to \$2,400. Each appointee's expenses when on field duty will be paid by the survey. No formal written examination is prescribed by the commission, and candidates are not required to assemble for examination in any particular place. They will be required to file with the commission certificates as to their training and experience, from which ratings will be made by the commission.

## WIT AT RANDOM

She—You're a waster! Very few girls would marry you.

He—Well, very few would be enough!—Columbia "Jester."

"Mamma," said five-year-old Paul, "is there a country of Lard and what kind of a flag has it?" "No, there isn't," said his mother. He thought a minute and said: "Mamma, it wasn't Lard at all; it was Greece."

Bilton—Aren't you spending too much?  
Mrs. Bilton—No, dear: you don't make enough for me to do that.—"Life."

"Tommie, do you know what a prevaricator is?"

"Yes'm. Pop told me."

"Well, what is a prevaricator?"

"Pop says a prevaricator is a man who tells you he's glad he's married."—St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

Young Arthur was wrestling with a lesson in grammar. "Father," said he, thoughtfully, "what part of speech is woman?"

"Woman, my boy, is not part of speech; she is all of it," returned father.—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

They had plighted their troth, and were talking things over. They both decided to be quite unlike other married couples—forbearing and long-suffering and patient with each other.

"No!" said the man. "I shall not be like other husbands who get cross and bang things about if the coffee is cold!"

"If you ever did," said the girl, sweetly, "I would make it hot for you!"

And the man wondered what she meant.—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

"We once had a servant girl whom we nicknamed 'Jeopardy' because she could not be prevented from pouring kerosene directly from the can upon a lighted fire. One day Jeopardy left us very suddenly, and she never came back. We were sorry she left, as Jeopardy was a good girl. It developed that she had chanced to find a fifty-pound case of dynamite sticks in the wood shed, which she had been using to start the fire in the kitchen stove. Sometimes dynamite will work all right for such a purpose, but it is notional stuff and can not be depended upon merely to burn. It was during one of those intervals that Jeopardy went."—Hudson Maxim's "Dynamite stories."

Senator Simmons was discussing the proposed war tax on automobile owners. "Making war taxes," he said, "isn't pleasant work. It puts one in the position of the facetious minister at Ocean Grove who took a little girl on his knee, and said:

"'I don't love you, Nellie.'

"All the ladies on the breeze swept veranda laughed, but little Nellie frowned and said.

"'You've got to love me. You've got to.'

"'Got to? How so?' laughed the divine.

"'Because,' said Nellie stoutly, 'you've got to love them that hate you—and I hate you, goodness knows!'"—Washington "Star."

Slowboy—I read a singular thing today. A scientist says there's phosphorus enough in a man's body to make forty thousand matches.

Miss Willing—Maybe; but there's not enough sand in some men to make one strike.—Boston "Transcript."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE BOAT OF THE "ALNWICK CASTLE."

By Constance Johnson.

Over the blue waves' dancing crest,  
Over the storm sea's gloom,  
Passeth a boat that may never rest,  
Holding within its womb  
Four gaunt forms that may never rest,  
Waiting the day of doom.

Nothing can sink it, nothing can stay,  
Bearing so silently away  
Those four poor dead, made mad with pain;  
By thirst, by hunger, by horror slain:  
Witnesses till the Judgment Day.

And wheresoever that boat is seen  
There shall three prayers be said:  
One for the souls of all sailormen,  
One for those four poor dead,  
And one that God's vengeance may overtake  
The men of the U-boat crew,  
That they may know, in shame and woe,  
The nameless thing they do,  
And wear the stain of the sin of Cain  
For the helpless men they slew.

—"Collier's Weekly."

### SOCIAL UNREST SELF-CREATED.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Practically every American boy has, at some time, been thrilled by the idea that he may become President of the United States. Has he not been told repeatedly that this is quite within his rights?

There is something fine in the thought that the greatest gift within the power of the people may, in time, be bestowed upon the humblest youth in the land.

But here, as in some other things, it would be well to give the young people of our country a clearer sense of proportion and an appreciation of true values. It is so manifestly impossible for more than perhaps a dozen men to become President during the average period of possibility in a man's life, that it would be well to center the boy's attention upon those things to which he may attain with almost absolute certainty, if he is willing to pay the price of persistent hard work. For, after all, this is the essence of genius.

There are thousands of men in this country, unsuccessful products of our professional schools, who might have made first-class mechanics. On the other hand, there are large numbers of workmen who aspired to positions in life for which they were utterly unfitted and who have today degenerated into bitter cynics.

This class furnishes a large percentage of those who are dominated by the spirit of social unrest. They are the disappointed visionaries among the artisan class—the idealists without a sense of proportion.

It is unfortunate that our system of education—particularly in our public schools—is such that the vast majority of children, even the sons and daughters of the working class, desire to become professional men and women because they have an idea that such work is more genteel than that in the trades.

The next great task of our educational institutions is so to dignify mechanical labor that it will appeal to the boys because of the possibilities in it for them. This will raise the artisan class to a higher and saner level, and will give the efficient workman the place in society to which he is justly entitled. It will take away the false conception, present even among workmen themselves, that to toil with one's hands is to accept a menial position.





# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

## PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,  
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

**Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.**  
W. A. Weber.....President  
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.  
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**Oakland Branch.**  
Jim Cray.....Secretary  
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

### Board Meeting, September 26, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.  
Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.  
New members—Miss A. L. Douglas, violin;  
Frank Abbaticola, banjo.

Full members from transfer: Arthur Argiewicz and Jack Smith.

Resigned: W. C. Swabel.

Transfers deposited: Wm. A. Morris, No. 368, Reno, piano; Lawrence Buck, No. 463, Lincoln, violin; Fred Harrop, No. 353, Long Beach, flute; G. M. Gonzalez, No. 607, Corpus Christi, Tex., violin, baritone and saxophone; Edwardo Diaz, No. 607, Corpus Christi, Tex., piano, and S. B. Bennett, No. 47, Los Angeles, horn and 'cello.

Transfers returned to home locals: F. H. Martens and J. A. James.

Members will please be advised that the funeral fine will be charged with dues. Failure to pay same by September 30, 1917, will place members in the list of delinquents.

Dues and assessments, third quarter, to the amount of dues \$2.25, picnic tickets 50 cents, total \$2.75, can now be paid any time on or before Saturday, September 29, 1917. Bring your union card to C. H. King, Secretary-Treasurer.

The attention of members is again called to the fact that the price list committee will meet on Monday, October 1st, at 11 a. m., and as there are a number of contemplated changes that are of very great importance, it is hoped that there will be some representation at that meeting.

Attention of members is directed to the fact that the Edw. L. Ballenger Music Publishing Co., Superba Theatre Bldg., Los Angeles, allows its publications to be performed in public without fee or license. In view of the activities of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers who demand the payment of royalty for the public performance of compositions controlled by their members, it would be well for our members to get in communication with this firm.

### Every Citizen Should Register.

Under the preferential voting system now in effect, there will be but one election this year, which will occur on the 6th of November. Registration for that election will close October 6th, which is less than one month from now.

No one can vote who has not registered since January 1, 1916, or who does not do so before October 6, 1917.

If you have moved out of your precinct although registered you must re-register. Even if you have not moved out of the precinct, but only changed address, it is advisable anyway to re-register so that printed election matter may be received and trouble avoided in case such mail matter be returned to the registrar's office by the post office.

Those who voted last year and have not moved may be assured that they are registered, and have the right to vote if they remain until the date of election at the same address.

Do not delay to register. If you wait until

the last few days or October 5th or 6th you will have to stand in line and wait your turn before the registration clerk.

### Keep Off United Railroads Cars.

The board of directors request all members to keep off United Railroads cars during strike. Patronize the Municipal cars and jitneys.

### Union Meeting.

The next union meeting will be held Thursday, October 11, 1917, at 1 p. m. The Price List for 1918 will be presented by the Price List Committee to the union. It is important that members from every class of our business be present, as there are important changes advocated. Do not fail to attend. Any members who loiter in the building during the meeting will be fined the sum of \$1.50 by the union.

### Notes.

Mr. F. P. Saviers, a member of our union, passed away at Sacramento last week.

### Employment for Members.

Don't wait for some committee to be formed, that you may eventually receive an engagement. Go to the head of the organizations and if you know they have held no social affair during the year try to create an engagement. Suggest to them a ball, banquet or smoker, or some musical affair. There are hundreds of societies that are not holding socials for the want of some one to create them. Why not create as other salesmen do?

### Coast Artillery Band.

It is with pride that we are pleased to announce that the Coast Artillery Band, Harry Payson conductor, carried off all honors in the recent military draft parade. This band is composed of our members who are now part of Uncle Sam's forces. The band was picked out by the commander as the honor band of the Western Department. Mr. Alvin Giacomini is major-general of the band.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Augenstein, A. C., 5907 Telegraph avenue, Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 3989 J.

Bishop, Harry, 344 Ellis street, Bryar Apts. Tel. Franklin 3943.

Boydsum, Sylvia, P. O. Box 1122, Tonopah, Nev.

Benson, Sam, Mill Valley. Tel. Mill Valley 275.

De Vall, Fred, Box 53, East San Diego, Cal.

Du Rocher, Jean, 1495 Broadway, New York.

Engel, Arnold R., Hotel Clark, Eddy and Taylor streets. Tel. Prospect 124.

Hayes, Geo. J., Box 111, Santa Ana.

Heiss, A. G., 824 Laguna street.

Johnson, Chas., Veterans' Home, Napa, Cal.

Krider, C., Jr., Adair Hotel, 445 Ellis street. Tel. Prospect 4430.

Kundy, E., 573 Scott street.

Kwast, Felix, 658 56th street, Oakland.

Lansdale, L. E., 71 Tenth street, Oakland. Tel. Oakland 3996.

Lax, John F., Hotel Larne. Tel. Franklin 9130.

Lewis, Miss M. A., 4021 California street.

Nelson, A. R., 2829 High street, Oakland, Cal.  
Sewell, J. J., Empire Hotel, Turk and Taylor streets. Tel. Franklin 1442.

Storch, Arthur E., 1329 Broderick street.

Smith, D. C., Veterans' Home, Napa, Cal.

Taylor, Thomas J., 1921 East 70th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Von Meyerinck, H. W., 357 Nineteenth avenue. Tel. Pacific 4475.

Zaleski, Victor, 879 Turk street, Apt. 33. Tel. Franklin 4508.

Allen, E. P. 2515 Harrison.

Arriola, C., Seattle, Wash.

Ballou, Allen (Doc), Bernard Apts., 212 Leavenworth street. Tel. Franklin 2609.

Callaghan, Emmet D., 1335 Twenty-fifth avenue.  
Miller, Arnold E., 2459 Buchanan street. Tel. West 3713.

Rosset, Emile, 4602 Brookdale, Oakland.

Article IV, Section 14.—Every member shall report any change of residence to the Secretary within one week; by failing to do so he shall be fined fifty (50c) cents for each offense.

The Board of Directors has instructed rigid enforcement of the above law.

### ORPHEUM.

Theodore Kosloff and his Imperial Russian Dancers and Russian Orchestra will enter on the last week of their engagement next Sunday and will considerably vary their program. A great new bill will also be presented. Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker will appear in a one-act comedieta called "A Pair of Tickets." The ability and refinement which always characterizes their performances have not only made them immense favorites but have acquired for them the respect and esteem of the public. They were the first to introduce in vaudeville the "flirtation" act in which they have had scores of unsuccessful imitators. "A Pair of Tickets," their newest effort, is pronounced by Eastern critics to be their greatest hit. Horace Wright and Rene Dietrich, who have just returned from the Hawaiian Islands, will present what they call "A Somewhat Different Offering." Their singing is of course the chief feature of their act, but their comedy is bright and witty and they are always welcome and enjoyable contributors to any performance they take part in. David Sapirstein, one of America's foremost piano virtuosos, has been enticed into vaudeville and the enthusiastic reception which it has accorded him leaves him no reason to regret his temporary abandonment of the concert platform. The only international language is music and Kerr and Burke may rightly claim to have gone Esperanto one better because they make themselves understood in every language. Both Mr. Kerr and Miss Burke demonstrate conclusively in their performance that they are real musicians as well as show people. They tell stories with their violins and give various imitations. Miss Burke is an exceedingly handsome girl and presents a picturesque and attractive appearance in her Gypsy costume. The remaining acts in this delightful bill will be Bensee and Baird. The Five Nelsons and Mrs. Gene Hughes in her clever and enjoyable performance of Mlle. Kelly in Edgar Allan Woolf's witty and enjoyable comedy, "Gowns."



**PUT AWAY POTATOES.**

This year's crop of potatoes is one of the largest we have ever harvested, estimated to be over 400,000,000 bushels, or 20 bushels for every American family. Behind that there is also a bumper sweet potato crop in the South, where State officials have taken steps to store this vegetable in modern warehouses to preserve its quality.

So we can look ahead and see a plentiful supply of potatoes for the winter at reasonable prices—there will be no such famine as we passed through last winter. This is fortunate. We need potatoes to cut down the cost of living and help us save wheat for our army and our allies.

The United States Food Administration is taking steps to get these potatoes to the people. During October and November retail grocers throughout the country will conduct a selling campaign on Irish potatoes, handling them at a very moderate profit. Farmers will back up the movement by sending their potatoes to market. Newspapers will urge the public to buy and store potatoes, and the crop will be distributed to the best advantage to all concerned from producer to consumer.

Every family with a cellar, or other storage facilities, should put away from three to ten bushels, or more, of Irish potatoes while they are cheapest during the fall. Potato storage in the home is fairly simple. The tubers must be kept cool, dry and well ventilated. People often put a supply of potatoes in a closed cellar, thinking to protect them against cold, only to find later that dampness and warmth have caused decay. Heat probably ruins more potatoes in home storage than cold. Potatoes should be put in barrels with a few holes in the side so that they can have a circulation of air, or piled in a bin that is not too tight, or heaped on a few boards laid along the floor. Circulation of air to keep them dry and cool can be secured by opening the cellar windows during the day and shutting them on cold nights.

**MONEY FOR AMERICA!**

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, 280 Broadway, New York City, has issued the following declaration and appeal:

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, now a national organization, has for its object the support of the United States Government in the war and the unification of the working people of this Republic to that end.

The purpose of the Alliance is to organize local branches throughout the nation, to publish literature for distribution through these branches and to provide speakers for meetings to be held everywhere.

This work cannot be done without funds. At this moment the Alliance is sorely in need of money. No organization ever undertook work of greater importance. No organization ever issued an appeal justifying a more speedy and liberal response.

Support the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Support it liberally. It is labor's great engine for loyalty. Send your contribution today. Whether it is large or small, send it at once. Address it to J. G. Phelps Stokes, treasurer, American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, 280 Broadway, New York City.

Every dollar strengthens America and helps win America's war for world democracy!

All material questions are of little importance in comparison with the sole object of our life; to preserve love amongst all men with whom we come in contact.—Tolstoy.

We should never remember the benefits we have conferred, nor forget the favors received.—Chilo.

**NOTICE THIS.**

Central Labor Council of Seattle and Vicinity.  
Seattle, Wash., September 18, 1917.

To all Central Labor Bodies in the Northwest—Greeting: At last the employees of the cracker and candy factories of Seattle whose wages are among the very poorest paid, and whose working conditions had become absolutely intolerable, have taken their place in the American Federation of Labor Family and are now on strike, some 600 strong.

These strikers, most of whom are girls, are determined not to return to their former positions until the heretofore abominable conditions have been abolished, and the industry made safe for womanhood by the establishment of a wage scale such as will make it possible for them to live decently.

The winning of this fight will undoubtedly mean the spread of organization among this class of workers throughout the whole Northwest, and you are therefore asked to aid by immediately instituting a boycott upon the products of the following concerns doing business in this city and whose employees are now on strike:

Pacific Coast Biscuit Co., 1205 Sixth avenue So.

Imperial Candy Co., 800 Western avenue.

Yours Truly Biscuit Co., 905 Howard avenue N.

Koenig Candy Co., 1018 Western avenue.

Emery Candy Co., 1530 Western avenue.

The only firms which have met the union's demands and are therefore fair and entitled to the use of the confectionery workers' union label are:

Queen Anne Candy Co., 600 Queen Anne Ave.

Washington Candy Co., 1216 Howell street.

Either of these companies will ship to any point in your State, and we earnestly solicit your assistance in demonstrating to these firms that it pays to unionize.

Trusting that you will recognize the importance of this fight and give us all the support possible in your locality, I am,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) JAMES A. DUNCAN,

(Seal)

Secretary.

**LONG HOURS CAUSE STRIKE.**

A seven-day work week and unsanitary conditions at the Hyman's hat factory, South Chicago, compelled nearly 100 girls to suspend work. Representatives of the Hatters' Union are assisting the girls.

What danger is there if you don't think of any?—Thoreau.

**Are You Saving Your  
Money to Invest in  
the Second Issue of  
The  
Liberty Loan**

**A. W. BROUILLET  
ANNOUNCES  
THE REMOVAL OF HIS  
LAW OFFICES TO ROOM 302  
HUMBOLDT BANK  
BUILDING**

[ State Inheritance Tax Department  
John S. Chambers, Controller ]

**Pragers \$400,000 Stock To Be Sold**

**WE ARE REORGANIZING AND  
TRANSFORMING THE BUSINESS**

With the entry of Mr. Harry Thorp into the business affairs of the Prager Organization, comes an upheaval throughout the store. Mr. Thorp as president of the newly-reorganized firm, contemplates many changes, and in order that such may come into being, he has ordered that the entire stock be sold to make room for new merchandise. Price reductions are drastic, and merchandise in all departments will be affected in this sensational

**Sale That Starts Saturday, September 29th**

**The New Prager Department Store**

**Corner Market and Jones**

**"Our Location Saves You Money"**



**Sorensen Co.**

Phone Kearny 2017

**THE POPULAR PRICE  
JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

**JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS**

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of the Minutes of Last Meeting Held September 21, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Brouillet.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Barbers, Stanley Roman, vice John Pastore. Blacksmiths and Helpers, J. J. McTiernan, L. O. Lepkey, Daniel Dewar, Geo. Cullen. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the following unions, inclosing donations for the Carmen: Electrical Workers No. 537, Cooks' Helpers, Beer Drivers, Garment Workers No. 131, Glass Packers No. 45, Beer Bottlers, Mailers, Typographical, Electrical Workers No. 92, Electrical Workers No. 6, Steam Engineers, Riggers and Stevedores, Teamsters, Grocery Clerks, Bakery Drivers, Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, Bookbinders, Cemetery Employees, Chauffeurs, Elevator Constructors, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Stage Employees, Boot and Shoe Workers, Upholsterers, Pile Drivers. From the Riggers and Stevedores, data pertaining to their wage scale and agreement. From the Seattle Labor Council, stating it has organized the Zimmerman & Degan Shoe Factory; also the firm of Frye & Co., which has been unfair for so long. From the secretary to the Mayor, acknowledging receipt of resolutions adopted by the Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Barbers' Union, requesting a boycott on the Ferry Cafe, 40 Market street.

Requests Complied With—From the Seattle Labor Council, relative to the strike of the Cracker and Candy Workers of said city and requesting a list of the candy venders of this city. From Car Repairers and Trackmen's Union, appealing to the Council to request the State Harbor Commission to grant to 32 members of their union \$3.50 per day. From the International Brewery Workmen, requesting the workers of this country to protest to their Congressmen and Senators and request that they vote against Constitutional Prohibition.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, inclosing the convention call. Moved that the Council be represented by one delegate; carried.

Communication from the Allied Printing Trades Council, requesting Council to petition the Board of Supervisors to reject the bid of the Neal Publishing Company for the fiscal year's printing for 1917-1918.

Moved that the privilege of the floor be granted to Brother Barbrack; carried. Moved that the Council send letters to the Board of Supervisors requesting them to reject said bid; amendment—to refer to the Executive Committee; amendment lost and the motion carried. Delegate Gallagher recorded as voting no on said motion.

**Label Section**—Minutes referred to "Labor Clarion."

**Executive Committee's Report**—Recommended that the wage scale of Cooks' Union be indorsed. Recommended indorsement of the Janitors' wage scale and agreement, subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the St. Francis Theatre. Report concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Requested consent of Council to make application for a charter for the Freight Handlers, whenever the committee thinks it advisable; moved that the request be granted; carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on

all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—Has made an effort to have impartial justice meted out to bomb defendants.

**Nominations for Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention**—Delegate Murphy was placed in nomination; moved that nomination be closed; carried.

**New Business**—Moved that officers be instructed to employ attorneys to be present at hearings of railroad commission on resolution of the Board of Supervisors; moved to lay the subject on the table; carried.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$4,227.55. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$3,752.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Wednesday, September 19, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by Vice-President Sister McKnight, with the following absent: H. Lustig, R. H. Baker, I. Holtzer and P. Barling; excused, P. Fitzgerald and W. G. Desepte.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Barbers No. 148 for I. Less; delegate seated.

**Communications**—None.

**Reports of Unions**—Bill Posters request agitation for their label on all political printing. Garment Workers No. 131—Sister Metz gave an interesting talk to the effect that the label was the best organizer, that there seemed to be a shortage of garment workers; requests a visit to Lippett's to have them cancel orders for the Styleplus clothing; also to see the "Daily News" to have them discontinue the Styleplus advertising; recommends that label agent be sent to California State Federation of Labor convention at Sacramento to further a state-wide campaign for the label, card and button.

**Agitation Committee**—No meeting.

**Label Agent**—Reports getting list of clerks working at Lippmann's; having visited candy-makers; continue visiting factories and meetings; co-operated with janitors to organize school janitors; car strike was hampering agitation.

**Report of Trustees**—Favorable on all bills.

**New Business**—Motion made and carried that Section proceed to collect list of all fair and unfair firms in San Francisco and tabulate the same for use for affiliated unions.

Motion made and carried that Section send letter to all candidates for political office, requesting them to employ members of the Bill Posters' and Billers' Union and to use their label in the distribution of campaign literature.

**Receipts**—Dues, \$22; agitation, \$20.12; total, \$42.12.

**Expenses**—Jas. Fisher, auto hire, \$3; "Labor Clarion," August subscription, \$1.25; Donaldson P. & P. Co., Labor Day souvenirs, \$57.75; total, \$62. E. G. Buehrer from special fund, \$62.50.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday, October 3rd.

Fraternally submitted,

E. G. BUEHRER,  
Secretary pro tem.

The obvious is not of necessity the normal; fashion rules and deforms; the majority fall tamely into the contemporary shape, and thus attain, in the eyes of the true observer, only a higher power of insignificance; and the danger is, lest in seeking to draw the normal, a man should draw the null, and write the novel of society instead of the romance of men.—R. L. Stevenson.

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY  
Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

### LAST WEEK

THEODORE KOSLOFF

And His Imperial Russian Ballet and Famous Russian Orchestra

### A GREAT NEW BILL

WILBUR MACK & MELLA WALKER, in "A Pair of Tickets"; DAVID SAPIRSTEIN, Foremost American Pianist; KERR & BURKE and Their Talking Fiddles; MRS. GENE HUGHES & CO., in "Gowns"; BENSEE & BAIRD; FIVE NELSONS; HORACE WRIGHT & RENE DIETRICH, "The Somewhat Different Singers."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.  
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERIES BEDDING

on the

Easiest Terms

EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

## Union Hats THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter  
*Fred Ammann*  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 2094 Sixteenth St.  
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry



**CONVENTION CALL.**

To all affiliated unions—Greeting: You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at the Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 12, 1917, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

**Representation.**

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4000 members, one delegate; 4000 or more, two delegates; 8000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona-fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from Federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1917.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to eulterate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb or take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; the tremendous world conflict now being waged and into which our Republic was ruthlessly dragged; the maintenance of decent standards of life, work and home in war or in peace times; to help bring about an early yet desirable and permanent peace; how that peace can be secured with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom, and brotherhood the world over. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Buffalo convention.

Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Buffalo convention, November 12, 1917.

**Credentials.**

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor

office, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Buffalo, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

**Resolutions—Time Limit.**

Under the American Federation of Labor Constitution resolutions of any character or propositions to change any provision of the Constitution can not be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

**Grievances.**

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the executive council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

Headquarters of executive council will be Statler Hotel.

Delegates should notify Geo. W. Bork in advance, of the time of their arrival in Buffalo, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the "American Federationist."

Fraternally yours,  
SAML. GOMPERS, President;

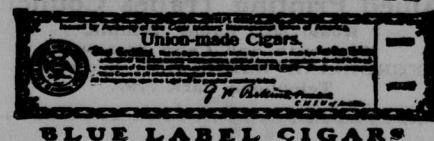
Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary;  
James Duncan, First Vice-President; James O'Connell, Second Vice-President; Jos. F. Valentine, Third Vice-President; John R. Alpine, Fourth Vice-President; H. B. Perham, Fifth Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Sixth Vice-President; William Green, Seventh Vice-President; W. D. Mahon, Eighth Vice-President; John B. Lennon, Treasurer—Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

The program at the New Mission Theatre for the coming week will feature such stars as Sessue Hayakawa, Vivian Martin, Fannie Ward, Regina Badet, Albert Signer and Ann Pennington. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Sessue Hayakawa, supported by Vivian Martin, will be shown in "Forbidden Paths," which is a strongly vital story of a Japanese man and an American lady. It is particularly fitting with the true character of the Nipponese as the Japanese lover sacrifices his own life to bring happiness to that of the woman he loves. Wednesday and Thursday, Fannie Ward will be featured in "The Crystal Gazer." This is one of the most unique and thrilling photo-dramas in which Fannie Ward has appeared since the famous production of "The Cheat." On the same program Regina Badet and Albert Signer will be seen in "Atone-ment." Beautiful, fascinating Regina Badet brings to the American screen the lure of France, the glamour of the continent's famous beauties, and also a sureness and an ability that will charm and delight every person who sees her. Friday and Saturday, Ann Pennington will be seen in "The Little Soldier Girl." Ann Pennington, the winsome little dancer of the "Follies," returns again to the screen in the famous Players-Paramount production, which is a charming photoplay furnishing the diminutive star with more than ordinary opportunity to display her special talents.

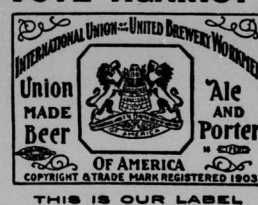
If we have noble work to do, let us do it nobly.

**SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE****PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS**

U  
N  
I  
O  
N



M  
A  
D  
E  
!!

**VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!**

DEMAND  
**PERSONAL LIBERTY**  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK  
Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,  
As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made

**CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES**

Preserve Vegetables and Fruit.

BEANS  
STRAWBERRIES  
RASPBERRIES  
CURRANTS

Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company**

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT  
445 Sutter Street  
Telephone Sutter 140



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.



SEPTEMBER, 1917

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

- \*Linotype Machines.  
\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church  
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
(150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth  
(23) \*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(63) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, Richard H.....5716 Geary  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(143) \*Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin  
(145) \*S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First  
(31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay  
(52) Turner & Dahnen.....942 Market  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....26 Mint Ave.  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(33) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2436 California  
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....343 Front  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (282) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....  
509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(121) \*California Democrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Ocean Shore Railroad.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The September meeting of the union will be held next Sunday at 1 o'clock in Convention Hall at the Labor Temple. Many matters of importance will come up for consideration. A report of the progress of the newspaper arbitration will be made and a good attendance is hoped for.

Harry Gundaker of the Pernau chapel, who left with San Francisco's draft quota last week for American Lake, called a special meeting of his chapel and resigned as chairman. Leonard Welcer was elected chairman to succeed him, and winding up his speech of acceptance of the chairmanship, presented Mr. Gundaker with a splendid Gillette safety razor outfit and a beautiful fountain pen. Harry, in responding to the occasion, said that the razor would keep him "dolled up" and that the fountain pen would keep the chapel supplied with his activities "Somewhere in France."

E. E. Fitzmeir of the Morris & Sheridan chapel enlisted in the Engineer Corps and left Thursday to join his company now in camp "Somewhere in America."

Arthur W. (Bud) Brown of the "Chronicle" chapel and Carl E. Nelson of Sanders Printing Company are the latest members of No. 21 to join the National Army at American Lake, both of whom will leave some time this week.

C. W. Rhodes, who has been reading proof on the "Chronicle" for several years, left Wednesday for Salt Lake City to take a situation on the Salt Lake "Tribune." His son, "Dusty" Rhodes, is also employed as a reader on the same paper.

Chas. J. Campbell of the "Recorder" chapel, who was one of the organizers of the San Francisco Labor Council, has just returned from a two weeks' vacation and is again searching for "turned letters" and chasing commas.

Phillip Johnson of the same chapel is now running around town in his new Dodge car. Phil has been looking up Fred Baker every day and asking all kinds of questions about the various intricate parts of an automobile. Fred says that Phil is having an awful time with the car but that in due time he will make an excellent driver. Fred further says that Phil has it all over the rest of the printer automobilists inasmuch as he gets a rebate on "gas" on account of his stock in the Standard Oil Company. Wonder when the printer automobile race is coming off? It should be an interesting event and there should be many entries.

Executive Committeeman Griffin is some poet. His latest composition follows:

### Our Brave American Lads.

Hurrah! Hurrah! For our brave American lads;  
Hurrah! Hurrah! They'll fight just like their dads;  
They'll give the Kaiser merry hell,  
They'll make him bow to the Liberty Bell;  
And our hearts go out and we wish them well  
Our brave American Lads.

### MORE WOMEN IN SHOPS.

The Pullman shops and the Eastern Malleable Iron Company are the latest industries in Wilmington, Del., to engage women to do manual labor formerly done by men. It is stated that the women are employed for the "lighter" work in machine repair shops and foundry. The women wear overalls and jumpers, after the fashion of men. At the Carney's Point, N. J., plant of the du Pont powder works arrangements are being made to increase the force of 200 women in the smokeless powder department.

No road to any good knowledge is wholly among the lilies and the grass; there is rough climbing to be done always.—Ruskin.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 54.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 637—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, Secretary.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.  
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 134—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housecarpenters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pipe Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 69 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stenotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Travellers' Goods and Novelty Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesday, 1095 Market.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Do  
you want to  
increase  
your

# California Business?



If you do, put  
the **UNION**  
**LABEL** on  
your products



The **UNION LABEL**  
originated right here  
in San Francisco and  
the people demand  
it on their purchases.



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

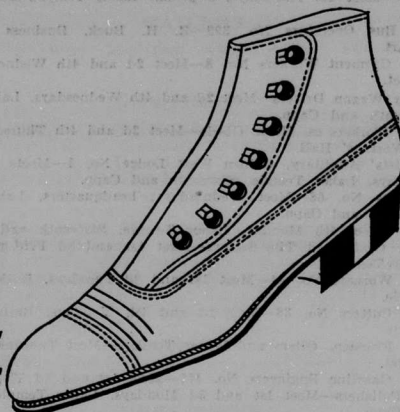
# Union Stamped Shoes

FOR WORK OR DRESS WEAR

**NEW FALL STOCK  
NEW WINDOWS**

but the same honest selling policy  
that we have maintained for 37 years  
**GIVING THE GREATEST SHOE  
VALUES AT CLOSEST MARGIN  
OF PROFIT**

**EARLY CONTRACTS ENABLE US  
TO SELL UNDER MARKET PRICES**



Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Nights

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1880  
The Greatest Shoe House in the West  
**825 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO 825**

WE GIVE

**24  
GREEN  
TRADING  
STAMPS**

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Deaths in union ranks last week were as follows: Alexander W. McKay of the molders, James Thornton of the marine firemen; J. S. Dimmel of the riggers and stevedores, Roy Benjamin Guerrero of the teamsters, William C. Jeter of the glass bottle blowers, John Aberouette of the cooks, Samuel H. Smith of the machinists, George R. Yeo of the riggers and stevedores, Andrew J. Stokes of the fishermen, Patrick O'Toole of the riggers and stevedores, Conrad Sandbeck of the Alaska fishermen.

Daniel C. Murphy was nominated for delegate from the Labor Council to the convention of the American Federation of Labor last Friday night. Nominations will be open again tonight. The convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., this year.

The new wage scale of the Cooks' Union has been approved by the Labor Council, and negotiations are now being carried on.

The Bartenders' Union reports difficulty with the Ferry Cafe, 40 Market street, and has made application for a boycott if the matter is not adjusted.

The Seattle Labor Council sends word to this city that the meat packing firm of Frye & Co., for a long time on the unfair list, has finally been unionized.

On a communication from the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, the Labor Council instructed its secretary to protest against the enactment of national prohibition and request our representatives in Congress to defeat all such attempts.

The Labor Council has indorsed the new wage scale of janitors in theatres, calling for a minimum wage of \$3.50 per day and 60 cents per hour overtime, eight hours to constitute the normal work day.

San Francisco Labor Council voted last Friday to request the members of the Board of Supervisors to vote for the majority report of the sup-

plies committee, rejecting the bid of the Neal Publishing Company for city printing. The action was taken after a prolonged debate, in which the unionizing of the offices of the Franklin Printing Trades was the main topic of argument. Those opposing the action of the Council took the attitude that the Neal Publishing Company if receiving the award at this time might fulfill a promise to unionize. The majority were of the opinion that no reliance could be placed in a firm which had deliberately violated the specifications and thereby succeeded in eliminating its competitors, who had honestly based their bids on such specifications.

District Organizer J. P. Griffin of the Clerks' Unions of this State is in receipt of word that the new working agreement of the Clerks' Union of Seattle, Wash., which provides for closing of stores at 6 o'clock on Saturday nights, has been signed up by seventy-six clothing, furnishing goods, hat, shoe and dry goods stores of that city; thus doing away with all unnecessary night work on the part of this class of workers, and proving that the public can do its buying by daylight, as well as showing the benefits derived from organization by employer and employee.

The Workmen's Circle, Branch 114, has voted \$15 to the strike fund of the United Railroads carmen and adopted a rule that a fine of \$10 shall be levied upon any member of the organization who rides on a United Railroads car during the strike. Resolutions declaring that the demands of the carmen for a \$3.50 wage and the eight-hour day is just, and that \$3.50 a day is barely sufficient to keep up the American standard in these times of the high cost of living have been adopted by the Circle.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

## IRON WORKERS' PICNIC.

The first annual picnic of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 117, of Alameda County, is to take place at Idora Park, Sunday, September 30th. There will be a hot rivet throwing contest between the Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers and the Structural Iron Workers; also a bolting up contest between the Ship Yard Laborers' Union and the Structural Iron Workers. Gate prizes, athletic games, union music, dancing.

Chairman of the day—Tony Quintal.

Chairman of contest committee—J. R. Scates.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. D. Lloyd.

Chairman of picnic arrangements—Carl Rave.

Speaker of the day—Joe D. Barnes.

Chairman of dancing committee—R. C. Fricke.

Assistants—A. J. Jennings, C. R. Trout, Charles Eichholz, Jr.

Reception committee—Jack Brownlee, Charles Washburn, Jerry Alberg, Victor Meyers.

Chairman of information—John C. Flaherty.

Chairman of ticket committee—W. S. Tucker.

Assistants—John Milne and Geo. Lockner.

Boiler Makers' committee—J. B. Perry, Jack G. Enright, Frank Carroll.

Shipyard Laborers' committee—C. Perry, A. C. Hansen, B. H. Welch.

Ladies' Nail Driving Contest committee—Mrs. A. D. Lloyd, Mrs. Caroline Nelson Rave, Mrs. Erney Beauvais.

## THE LABEL IS THE WAY.

When union men and women make up their minds to spend their money for union label goods where will the strike or boycott find a place? The human mind is often very contrary. Manufacturers and merchants sometimes think they don't want to be dictated to, and will not listen to reason, and get stubborn on the question of trade unionism; but suppose the unionist just passes them by, and does his part in putting the whole force of the purchasing power of labor behind the union label, don't you think they would begin to take notice and get in line? Now the purchasing strength of our body cannot be directed in this way unless each one of us first sees what is to be accomplished and then acts accordingly by refusing to buy anything but union made goods. When such concerns as Eagleson & Co. are manufacturing and retailing union made shirts and underwear for the men and aprons and house dresses for the women, every union worker in California should be found in union label garments.

## The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

Ere you ring those Wedding Bells  
Wend your way to Samuels:  
Home of pretty, precious things—  
House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings.

It isn't mere fancy or superstition; it's a plain fact, with a plausible explanation, that good luck is associated with the Samuels "Lucky" Wedding Ring.

THE ALBERT S.  
**Samuels & Co.**  
895 MARKET STREET



Jewelers, Opticians, Diamond Merchants

895 MARKET ST., near Fifth